

The THUNDER Campaign Model

Major Russ Hodgkins

Campaign Analysis Branch
Force Analysis Division
Air Force Studies and Analyses Agency

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Overview

- Model Background and General Description
- Inputs
- Execution
- Outputs



THUNDER

USAF's Premier Analytic Campaign Model

Foundation: Service warfighting perspectives converge over the land in a theater of operations





THUNDER--What is it?

- Theater level model
- Stochastic, two-sided, event sequenced
- Conventional air-land warfare; limited naval warfare
 - "Pure" naval tasks such as ASW not modeled
- Written in SIMSCRIPT II.5TM
- Runs best on Sun or Silicon Graphics UNIX workstation

AFSAA To Shee Light

Level of War

THUNDER Domain

Strategic

Operational

Tactical

Heart of the Envelope

Low Intensity Combat

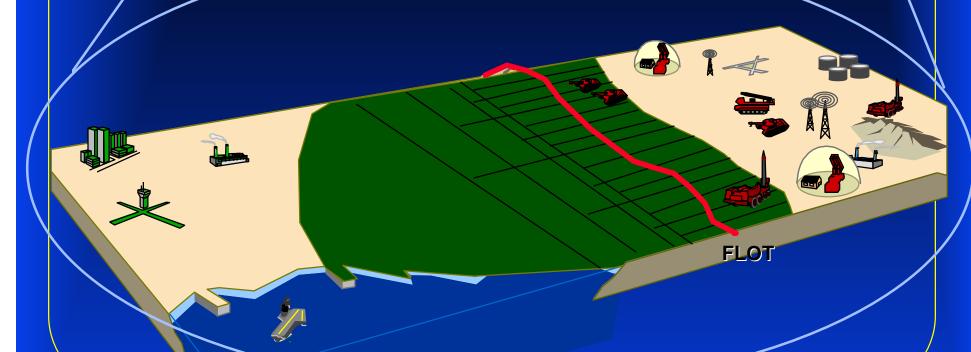
Lesser Regional Contingency

Major Regional Contingency Global Thermo-Nuclear War

Spectrum of Conflict



Joint Force Commander's Perspective Modeled





AFM 1-1 Roles and Missions Portrayed in THUNDER

Role

Mission

Aerospace Control

Counterair

-Offensive

-Defensive

-SEAD

-- Destructive

--Disruptive

Counterspace

-Offensive

-Defensive

Force Application

Strategic Attack

Interdiction

Close Air Support

Force Enhancement

Air Refueling

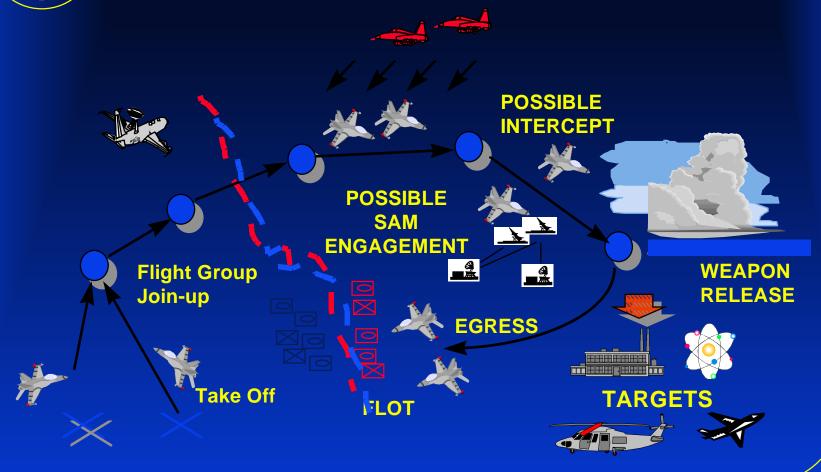
Electronic Combat

Survellance and Reconnaissance





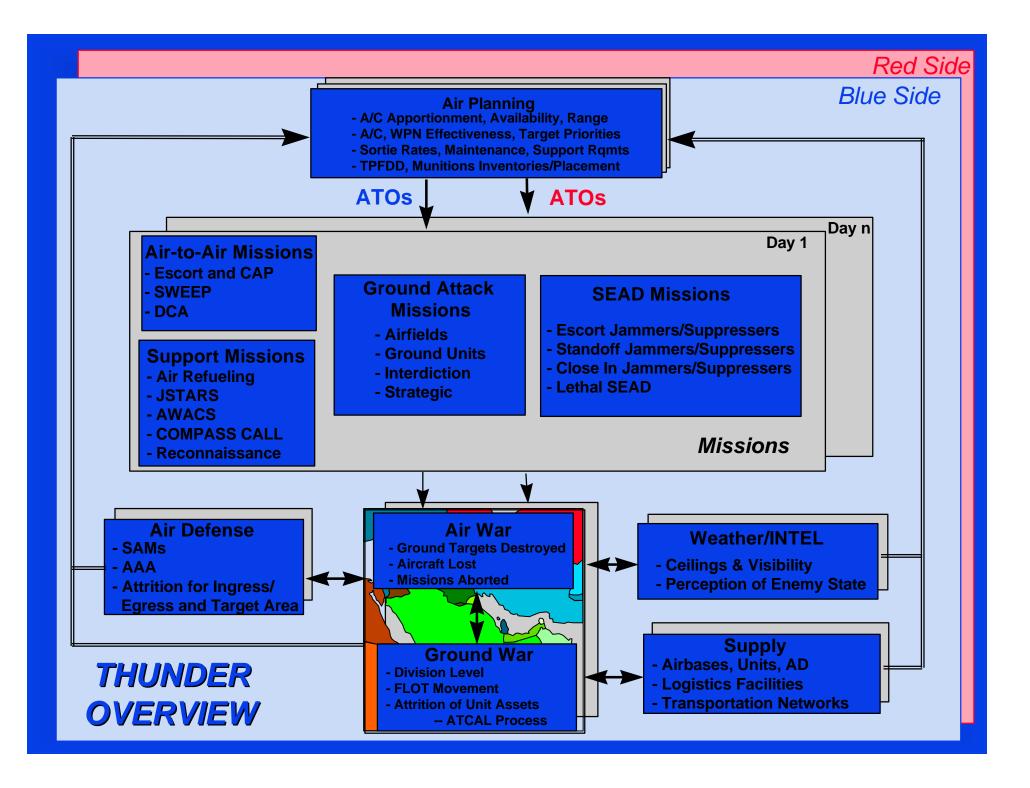
Representative Mission





THUNDER Air Tasking Order Generation

- Sophisticated embedded ATO generation available in THUNDER
 - Two-sided
 - Manual fragging also possible
- ATO process follows Joint Doctrine (JPub 3-56.1)
 - Apportionment--Input
 - » Percentage of air power to various types of missions
 - » Normally function of planning command, squadron, mission class, and time
 - Allocation--Output
 - » Model determines sorties to be flown by mission and squadron
 - Distribution--Output
 - » Distributed sorties to highest priority targets in mission area





THUNDER Ground War

- Based on US Army Concept and Analysis Agency's (CAA) Concept Evaluation Model (CEM)
- Ground vs Ground adjudication uses Attrition Calibration (ATCAL) methodology based on CAA's Combat Sample Generator (COSAGE) model
- Air war interacts with ground units
 - Directly -- shoot the tank
 - Indirectly -- drop bridge on ground unit's line of march



Interactions of Air and Ground Forces

Deap Ground vs Ground Close Combat Area BAL Area Air vs Ground and Air vs Air Area Combat Area and DBSL* **FSCL** FLOT *Deep Battle Synchronization Line Distances Between Lines are Adjustable



THUNDER Integrated Air Defense

- IADS functions modeled:
 - Detection
 - Identification (implicitly modeled)
 - Assignment
 - Destruction
- Counter-IADS Tactics Available:
 - Destruction
 - Disruption
 - Saturation
 - Intimidation



THUNDER Scenarios Currently Available

- Southwest Asia--Iraq bad guy
- Northeast Asia--PDRK bad guy
- Generic Conflict Scenario (GCS)--Generic bad guy
- Long Range Regional Threat (a.k.a. "Near Peer") scenarios under construction
- All scenarios "Data driven"
 - Scenarios, force structure, terrain, and weapon systems described in data
 - Flexible--can be reconfigured easily--relatively little "hard wired" into model



THUNDER Inputs I

- "Hard Data" -- bean counts and locations (lat/long) of "things"
 - Air orders of battle
 - Ground orders of battle and unit TO&E's
 - Air defense/missile orders of battle
 - Infrastructure data such as:
 - » Logistics Facilities
 - » Transportation Network
 - » Communications nodes
 - Strategic targets
 - » Weapons R&D
 - » Electric power
 - » National C3



THUNDER Inputs II

- "Soft Data" -- Strategy, operational art, tactics
 - Flight tactics, escort ROE, support package makeup
 - Ground unit movement orders, defensive strength, offensive potential
 - Air defense fire doctrine, degraded modes
 - Repair and engineering data
- Typically the most difficult to build
- Often subject to critiques from outside observers



THUNDER Execution

- Two modes of operation:
 - Analytic mode:
 - » Run multiple repetitions
 - » Can run in parallel on multiple CPU machine
 - » Average results for output
 - Wargame mode
 - » Run single repetition using start/stop capabilities
- Time compression:
 - Depends on complexity of scenario
 - » SWA: 1 minute of run time for each day of war
 - » NEA/GCS: 2-4 minute of run time for each day of war



Typical THUNDER Outputs

- Designed to compare combat outcomes for key operational objectives such as:
 - Gain control of the air
 - Halt the invading army
 - Destroy enemy war supporting infrastructure
 - Destroy the occupying army
 - Eject the occupying army
 - Destroy enemy leadership
 - Destroy enemy infrastructure for reconstitution
 - Manage the cost of the campaign (losses)
- Quantify weapon system contributions to these outcomes



Types of THUNDER Outputs

- Graphics
 - Graphs
 - Situation Map
- Reports
 - Air-to-Air Encounters/Kills
 - Sfc-to-Air Encounters/Kills
 - Equipment Kills
 - Munitions Expenditures
 - Who shot John?



Conclusion

- THUNDER large model
 - Can do lots of things
 - Key to THUNDER use is limit scenario to appropriate level
- THUNDER is flexible model
- Points of Contact: AFSAA/SAAC

Voice: (703) 697-5616/DSN 227-5616

FAX: (703) 697-1226/DSN 227-1226

E-mail: hodgkins@afsaa.hq.af.mil